

SAC, New York (134-91A) (61-6989)

January 4, 1961

Director, FBI (100-340711) (61-7665)

NY 694-S*
CG 5824-S*

Reurlet 12-27-60.

It is noted the final financial report for the year 1960 concerning the cover company will be submitted on or about 1-15-61. When your report for 1960 is received, consideration will be given to the proposed budget for 1961.

②- [redacted] (134-46)

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134-46-2186

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JAN 6 1961	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Keating
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CITY Chicago, ILL.DATE 1/6/61Request of Special Agent in Charge, FBI, ChicagoForty Three dollars, and ^{Paid} ~~Twenty~~ Twenty cents,(\$ 43³⁶), which money is to be paid by me on 1/6/61to PALMER HOUSE, Chicago, ILLfor information concerning the case entitled SOLO, TS-C FOR USE OFHOTEL ROOM 1/4, 5 & 6/61 (PM 1131W) PALMER HOUSE.TO DEBRIEF SOURCE UNDER TOP SECURITY CONDITIONS w/SOURCE of CG5824-S*Signed: Richard W. Hansen
Special AgentAuthority (date) SACPeriod Covered by Payment 1/4-6/61Authorization Checked ECheck Number 410Receipts Received 1/6/61Voucher Prepared 1/3/61 Item 15

Approved:

J. J. Galen SAC Informant's File No. 134-46-2181

Date of Actual Payment _____ By Whom _____

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-3-81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 6, 1961

Re: Communist Party,
United States of America
International Relations

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on January 5, 1961, James Jackson, a member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), who functioned as secretary of the CPUSA delegation to the International Conference of Party Secretaries, held in Moscow in November, 1960, gave a report at Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, on January 5, 1961, concerning his observations of the Moscow Conference and the Manifesto adopted by it. Jackson also commented on the conference of Communist Parties held in Bucharest, Rumania in June, 1960, which was attended by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a National Vice-Chairman of the CPUSA, as a fraternal delegate. The source was unable to obtain complete details of Jackson's report, but furnished the substance of it as follows:

All of these problems growing out of the new position of strength of Socialism in the modern day world dictated and required such a conference as was held. This document (the Manifesto adopted at the Moscow Conference) has been correctly characterized as a new Manifesto, a new Communist Manifesto for a whole historic period. It is considered a landmark in Communist history.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Re: Communist Party,
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I want to give some excerpts from some notes from two or three of the general introductory speeches as a basis for questions about the conference. But before that, to return to what I started on. In 1957, there was a maximum uniformity, a maximum Communist union on a general line. Then, especially after the 21st Congress, there began sharp divergence of views based upon different experiences and stimulated primarily and given expression and authority primarily by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. It had its most crystalized expression in the production of the pamphlet on Leninism. Now the Bucharest meeting of the Rumanian Party was occasion for an exchange of views, for consultation and for informal conference of some 56 Parties of the world. However, it was not a thoroughly prepared conference even among the delegates who came to the Rumanian Party Congress. They did not come with mandates or much previous discussion of the problems that had arisen and threatened alienation and division in the World Marxist Movement. But nonetheless, after the Rumanian Party Congress, there was held this conference of 56 Parties. At this conference the opinions and differences were aired. Khrushchev made a particularly comprehensive speech of positions operating in the World Marxist Movement. It was agreed at this conference that a 15 Party drafting committee be established to prepare a document that would try and focus on the central requirements of the World Marxist Movement in terms of policy - to bring into agreement and to eliminate developing bitterness within the World Marxist Movement. So this editing committee worked several months in preparation for the conference and then it was agreed also in Bucharest that there would be a united conference of all the representatives - all the Parties were present. It had before it this rather primary draft document, which indicated both the areas of agreement between all the Parties and the areas of difference.

In the ²⁶15 Party Editing or Drafting Committee, our Party was represented and they made an important contribution to the draft. Elizabeth (Gurley Flynn) at Bucharest established great credit for our Party in quite a remarkable speech she made there.

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As I said, all the Parties of the world were represented - 81 Parties (now referring to the Moscow Conference). Suslov played an important role. He was the General Chairman of the conference and the Chairman of the Editing Committee. The organization of the conference was such that each Party presented a position paper giving its views on the issues before the World Marxist Movement. After that an editing committee of representatives from 6 Parties, of which our Party was represented, participated. This Editing Committee worked a couple of weeks fashioning the final document. There was very little formal voting. Suslov opened the conference with some of the following remarks:

That the current document has the character of setting forth the principal sources of strength of the socialist camp and the relations which are required to obtain between the members of the socialist camp and the World working class, the World Marxist Movement in particular; that dictatorship of the proletariat or socialism as such, having turned from a national force to an international influence and increasing its decisive power in the world; that notwithstanding the shift in the balance of forces of the side of world socialism, imperialism nonetheless remains predatory, blood thirsty and dangerous; that a central task that has emerged requiring priority for the whole World Marxist Movement, with a stress it never heretofore has been given, is the question of joining by all means the particular struggle to eliminate the destructive power of the modern methods of war, effect basic disarmament in nuclear weapons and to win the struggle to arrest and prevent the outbreak of thermonuclear war; that this task should be elevated to the top rung of issues of historic character before the world working class and before the Marxist Movement, the Communist Parties in every country; that this doesn't mean the subordination of the historic task of Communists to bury

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Capitalism. But in viewing realistically the world situation it demands that Capitalism be buried with the least loss of life and material resources of the masses. Therefore, to fulfill the possibility inherent in the new world relationship of forces, of realizing peaceful co-existence and preventing the outbreak of destructive thermonuclear war, the question is posed as either the one or the other - either peaceful co-existence or thermonuclear war, the consequence of which cannot be appraised in advance. He (Suslov) pointed out that this is the way the question is posed today and there is no other way of posing it. This point indicated polemically with those who view, and this was expressed in some of the writings of members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, who view the question of war as a tactical question and not necessarily a high principle question. They view the question of their outcome of a war as predetermined by the favorable relationship of forces between the socialist world - the social position of strength in the world as against the decline of imperialism. The point was made that one can't bank policy, especially speculation as to the nature of the social order that would emerge in the wake of a thermonuclear war. The production heritage of the working class would be denied it and it would inherit vast waste lands in vast areas of the world. Centers of productive development would be denied the victors of a thermonuclear war. Therefore, the historic task which is not divorced from, not a diversion from, but is a special and necessary requisite to realize these strategic objectives of burying Capitalism requires the new priority of emphasis of the struggle to realize general and complete disarmament.

Among other points developed in Suslov's introduction to the conference, was word about a new term or category - that of national democracy.

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There developed in the last three years since the 1957 declaration in Moscow state forms out of the states emerging out of colonialism. Cuba emerged out of the struggle against and overthrow of the imperialist puppet- the state whose character is something deep. These new states have a nature which is somewhat different from a people's democracy but are not yet socialist states. Nevertheless they could not be typed as an ordinary bourgeois democratic state because they are born under the weight of influence of socialist countries patronage - economic, diplomatic and cultural aid and support and under the weight and impact of the influence of socialist example, ideas and material aid, therefore, the orientation of such states is not taking the path of old fashioned bourgeois democracy. Since these states cannot be classified as people's democracies or socialist states, but are nonetheless oriented by virtue of economic relations with socialism by virtue of the protecting defensive arm that the socialist camp has extended, they fall into a new category as states of national democracy.

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Once again it was stressed that the choice of a social system is an iralienable right of people of each country. Therefore, once again the Communists of the whole world would strike at those who strive to seize power and they reaffirm the fact that Marxists are against the export of revolution and at the same time are against capitalist export of counter revolution. The initiative in the decision in effecting fundamental social change, is for each country to decide in confirmation with their own situation.

Now this restatement of a position, already well established at the twenty-first Congress, was rendered necessary by certain positions aired by some quarters of the World Marxist Movement, for example in Albania and by certain comrades in China where it is more or less down hill toward the valley of world Communism. This idea had a lot of currency in the party in Albania, certain spokesmen in China and on the part of certain comrades and certain of the national revolutionaries under the influence of China. We are on the side of the gods. It is coming inevitably so we have the means to give it a push.

Then Comrade Khrushchev made two remarkable speeches, one of which was the opening speech. In his speech he pointed out the following:

The central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers the draft for the conference a useful document. He stated it is necessary that the final document should directly define the character of the era and the epoch in which we live. We believe that the value of the conference in itself would be a major contribution in raising to the required level an ideological development of the Communist Party.

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Jackson then said that it was noteworthy to show the rather rapid growth of the Communist Parties saying that there were 56 Communist Parties in Moscow in 1957 whereas there were approximately 87 in Moscow in 1960. Some of these parties are quite new but some have great authority already. Even within the socialist camp there is a wide divergence in maturity of key personnel and of the party itself. Probably the most key illustration is that of the leadership of the Communist Party of Albania, where their performance at the conference was a fair representation of their thoughts and reflection of how they view events. It was a revelation of a new type of problem.

Khrushchev pointed out that history is working for socialism and that the activity of Communism and socialism in the world is really the basic content of the direction that is developing in history. He who is in the cockpit and he who is in the driver's seat in history is no longer a capitalist.

Jackson said that Khrushchev then told of the breakthrough of the current stage of the general crisis of capitalism, illustrating it in terms of the mightiest capitalist power, the United States. It was pointed out that United States capitalism in capitalist world industrial output was 54% in 1950 whereas in 1959 it was 40.4%. This is a 14% drop in less than 10 years in the position of United States capitalism and an almost symmetrical rise in production increase in socialism.

Jackson, in referring to Khrushchev's comments, said that he reported some of the facts concerning the general picture of the rapid improvement in the socialist world. The general rate of growth is approximately 17% with socialism as against 3.6% with capitalism. As a result there is a new stage in the general crisis of capitalism. The characteristic of this new stage is that it is set not as a consequence of war but rather in the midst of a period of peaceful coexistence. There are important and profound conclusions to be drawn from this fact. In general, it is no longer an exclusive phenomenon that socialism can advance or achieve birth only as a consequence

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of disaster. The universal calamity of war is not essentially a necessary condition for the advance of socialism or the victory of socialism over capitalism. Seen in this period of relative peace, capitalism continues its decline and socialism continues its advance. He said Communism has passed from the dream of theory to that of practice and true theory illuminates the way of all practice. As a consequence, the task of the Communist, who are the majority influence have to act with ever greater cohesion and have greater knowledgableness about world reality, as well as ways and means of fulfilling this responsibility by this new position of strength.

Then he dealt with some of the problems in connection with forging along the new road, the road without precedent, of previous experience on the road to Communism. He dealt with a number of questions on the relation of material incentive to that of ideological stimulation. The task of constantly raising ideological perspective, the spiritual end and the new spiritual qualities of Communism in the mind, the attitude and the will of socialist men.

This was more or less preliminary to certain polemics with those who minimized the need for having ample balance between material inducement and ideological propaganda as a force in the building of socialism into Communism.

Jackson commented that this of course is polemic with the Chinese position. Certain advocates of the central committee of China minimize material incentives and stress altogether the ideological as being able to move toward higher realms of socialism into Communism. This to be done at an accelerated pace without taking into account the material incentives, the day to day consumer needs of the people. He (Khrushchev) said that notwithstanding the sharpness in the few debates on various questions that would arise before the conference, there is no insoluble contradictions between socialist countries nor can there be any. There is certain shortcomings and rough edges

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in relations between the countries but they must and can be eliminated.

The question asked is, if Communism is not only to free the working class from economic exploitation but is first and foremost to deliver mankind from a bloody war. It is necessary to distinguish between world wars, local wars, imperialist wars on the one hand and wars of national liberation on the other. He (Khrushchev) stated again that the position of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is for sharpened, all out support on all the struggles for national liberation, for all people to throw off the yoke of imperialism. But local wars, local imperialist wars cannot be separated from world wars and they in no way can be just a minor thing.

Jackson commented that there was a certain minimizing of local war, strange as it seems, on the part of certain of the Chinese comrades as well as on the part of some of the Albanians. But Khrushchev's presentation demonstrated the inter-relation and how it is possible to prevent local wars. He documented how certain local wars were stopped by the relationship of forces utilizing the power of socialism. For example the Suez War. How by the same principle it is possible and necessary to stop the outbreak of a world war.

Then he went into some detail on the character and consequence of a nuclear war and that we could not let mankind be dragged into such a war. Nuclear war is not needed for the victory of socialism. The prevention of a new war is the question of questions of our day and he made the slogan: a world without arms, a world without war. This is the sacred ideal of the Communists and the practical task of the Communists. The struggle for peace cannot be separated from the requisites for human progress in our time. The question of a struggle for Communism is a class struggle. The question of the struggle

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for a world without arms and without war can embrace and attract the support of other socialist brothers including sections of the bourgeoisie. These two struggles go hand in hand but should not be confused one with the other.

It is a fact that Communists are the representatives of the working class but in the new relationship of forces on a world scale, when the Communists are primarily determining this, thanks to their new relationship of forces in the camp of socialism, the Communists have a new task. In addition to their class task, they have a task to humanity. They are the defenders of humanity as such from the desolation and destruction that would flow from a thermo nuclear war.

He said that we, based on our new strength and new position, a relationship of forces without embarrassment or hesitation, should use all the contradictions in the capitalist camp to advance the interests of the working class, for peace and socialism.

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(Jackson's report continued)

He (Khrushchev) said we want disarmament sincerely. Not just as a technical step but we want it because humanity needs it as does socialism. Comrades regard the principle of peaceful coexistence as the principal keystone of modern politics for all countries - socialists or capitalists. The question of diversity of form for the transition to socialism is a question of principle. The working class has a possibility of uniting a majority of the people and effecting a peaceful transfer of policy. It is for the proletariat of the country in question to determine, especially the vanguard, the forms of struggle of the way to socialism. He (Khrushchev) said this has nothing in common with the pure simple parliamentary struggle but is a rally of the masses.

Africa and Asia and newly established national states gravitate naturally and objectively to the camp of socialism. The obligation of Communism, socialism is to socialist governments to help in every way to facilitate the process. We must hold out a brotherly hand to them. Communists must spare no effort to help Africa. In the various governments in Asia and Africa we still have bourgeois social democratic types of government. The idea is that if they want to get ahead they will have to have communists at their head. There were arguments that the Soviet Union was too uncritical in attitude toward undeveloped people and didn't have the proper class approach. Some of the arguments sounded like these we have on the Negro question. He (Khrushchev) said a new front of national independence and freedom struggle has opened in Latin America. The Cuban Revolution marks a new high step in national revolution but he assured the assistance of the socialist countries and the proletariat of the whole world. He said the strength of Leninism lies in its inseparable relations with life. After winning power in this connection, he said political leaders must not leave themselves

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(Jackson's report continued)

of practical work and this was leveled against secretarial^N comrades. He invariably condemned the communist personality, that it was difficult and painful but we did have here each true living secretariat. He said that expedient all around direct development of socialist countries will help the communists in capitalist countries demonstrate the superiority of Socialism over Capitalism. The key role to be played by the socialist countries is to go forward at the most rapid possible pace to demonstrate this progressive alternative before the world camp. There must be class coordination among the socialist countries to insure rapid development. One of the key differences between the Chinese and Albanian Parties on the one hand and the rest of the world Marxists on the other was the outlook - the key was the different view on war and peace and the fact that it is inevitable as long as difficult capitalist countries exist. The task is to save mankind from a thermo nuclear war.

This task is elevated to a historic mission for the Communist Party. He (Khrushchev) went rather profoundly, directly and practically into all of the important programs of peace. He said the decisions of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) has valuable concepts of the possibility in a number of countries for peaceful development into socialism which was elaborated at the 20th Congress and subsequently at the 21st Congress. He urged that the task, that in some respects the struggle against revisionism be approached in the proper way. He said that you can't have an approach that will ward off all contacts like in Yugoslavia and Albania would want to do. Albania said Khrushchev committed a criminal revisionist act by fraternizing with Tito at the United Nations.

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(Jackson's report continued)

At the conference charged with responsibility of completing the document (the manifesto of the Moscow conference) Khrushchev made a very lengthy opening speech in which he presented the full position of the Communist Party of China. At this conference there was also a concept that all problems would be resolved by consultations and the majority would prevail. The position of some Parties was attacked from every angle as being arbitrary et cetera. There was accusation that the position adopted by the various Communist Parties was to discourage revolutionary initiative - the masses would not be given any revolutionary initiative. Chou made this accusation. He said once we get two or three or more of these capitalist countries as socialist countries when capitalism is overthrown in these countries then the relationship of forces will be sufficient to talk in terms of not having global war.

At the conference there were seventy-nine speeches, seventy-one of which were point by point refutations of the positions in their corrections of their (the Chinese) position. Certain Parties either hedged their positions so to speak or avoided discussion of the issues altogether. North Korea wasn't responsive to the issues. They described the situation in their own country and generally supported the document but they didn't respond to the challenge, directly anyway. The Japanese similarly sought to conciliate. The Thailand Party leaned a little more toward the position of the Chinese. The Burma Party leaned even more toward the position of the Chinese. Burma was apologetic, explaining in a more acceptable form the Chinese position. Indonesia was more down to the line, so to speak, almost to the end of the line. They carried forces for the Chinese, very authoritative dissertations with much irrelevance but in the main also sought to dress up the Chinese position, that there were some merits in it, probæthe merits

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(Jackson's report continued)

of it. Their position at the conference was in contradiction to their position as previously indicated and I would say their position was opportunist. The Indian Party made a very restrained very scholarly statesmanlike presentation calling for a kind of international solidarity. In the discussions it was revealed that China was wrong and this was documented. Some of the Asian Parties and, of course, the Albanian Party which established an extremist position super-left of the Chinese, was also real real opportunist - but this gambit was all exposed. Seventy-one speeches in one degree or another, in one issue or another, constituted a massive seminar. It was a marvelous education and the errors of the Chinese Party were documented and proven beyond disavowal. As a consequence, with some grace and without recanting and with vision, the Chinese conceded errors.

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Jackson continued and said that in the main, all their (Chinese) theses that were contrary to the document, were withdrawn. They had documents and theses by the hundred on every possible question. There were a number of collateral agreements of a general character which were designed to guarantee the permanence. To illustrate: A Chinese comrade headed a delegation that traveled in two cities in the Soviet Union hoping for huge mass meetings on the document. The President of the Soviet Union would take a delegation to China, similarly, to speak on the document. Then there were discussions held between the Central Committee of China and the Soviet Union, on the problems of reorienting in conformity with the line of the document. Then there was a declaration by the Central Committee of the CP of China to the CP of the Soviet Union that they desired to take all measures necessary to restore the quality of relations that prevailed between China and the Soviet Union prior to 1957. Also there are to be periodic world conferences on such topics for example as the progress of colonial revolution.

It will serve no useful purpose to say who said what. The great historic thing is not what people said in arriving at conclusions, but that this document is the new Communist Manifesto. It is the conclusion of what will govern all parties and this is the thing. We will all go into it, study it, and find artful ways of taking its six parts and relating it to our own work.

I think the mistaken view of the Central Committee of the CP of China has been their one-sided experience in the Chinese revolution. In China, the main form of struggle is war and the main form of organization is the army, as pointed out by Comrade Mao Tse tung in his article, on peoples Democratic dictatorship. Comrade Mao has revealed the one-sidedness of his experience of the Chinese revolution, and consequently tends to influence theoretical generalization.

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Of course it is for the Chinese Communists themselves to determine the source of their errors, their mistaken views, and to correct them. It is the responsibility of all the parties of the world to help them correct themselves in good time before serious damage is done. I mention this because this thought became the basis of considerable elaboration. Some sought to explain everything in terms of the cult of the personality. Also, in the course of our remarks, we went into considerable detail about the meaning of thermonuclear war.

The role of the Latin American Communist had one of the biggest impacts on the Chinese Communist. On the nature of the Cuban revolution, they pointed out the need to defend the integrity of self-determination of Cuba. There is a need for the party to win an increasing consciousness and appreciation for the purity of the revolutionary transformation taking place in Cuba. This is important to Cuba, to persuade people who are not Socialists to identify themselves with the social reforms such as in housing, education, and land reforms. We should make a point of the defense of the revolution and this is the role of the Marxist ideological influence in the Cuban revolution.

One of the peculiarities is the youth of the revolutionaries, but their experiences, especially after the revolution, have demonstrated the wisdom of their trust in friends of a higher quality. Now, there is the problem of setting up a parliamentary system but they are not going to rush into it. The orientation is that there will be one legal party, a new organization. It is important to note that this is on the basis of all decisive forces being won to the ideology of Marxism. What do they want us to do?

1. To establish key committees across the country whose activities will be a sounding board for the whole world. Responsible committees of one character or another, who will be receptive for information, and for initiating various forms of intervention in behalf of Cuban support. They want to stimulate and promote not only defensive reactions of public opinion against aggression by the United States, but help to distribute information and to help inspire tourism.

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They are concerned with trying to get Spanish classes in the colleges to spend their vacations in Cuba. They are ready to make all kinds of concessions as regards prices and the like. They appreciate the "Fair Play Committee" and they appreciate the demonstrations before the United Nations. They exaggerate the influence our Party had on these demonstrations. They ask that every Party in the Americas put before its national leadership a full dress political report on the Cuban revolution and this opening in the Americas for Socialism.

There was considerable discussion of the Cuban role. The initial reaction to the Cuban revolution, was strong pressure in all Latin American parties. They discussed the role of Paraguay and Argentina where they are going forward along the parliamentary way.

The Party in Argentina is growing by leaps and bounds. It has the perspective of coming to power through a process very comparable to our own conception, but they are much closer. In Brazil, they have undergone a great crisis. There, they have a peculiar kind of illegality, individual Communists could not organize a CP. They have swung from the right to the far left as revolutionaries and now they have swung back. There were certain rightist errors but not of the Titoist type.

Now among the problems that were put forward by different people were:

1. The cult of the personality
2. The preoccupation with Chinese experience and the short-sighted and distorted world picture of China. It was pointed out that only in the past few years have the Marxist classics been translated into Chinese.

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FBI

Date: 1/6/61

Transmit the following PLAIN TEXT

Via AIRTEL

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☒ S-#6

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-86624)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS-C
(OO: NY)

There are enclosed nine copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning a report given by JAMES JACKSON at CP Headquarters, NYC, on his observations relative to the Moscow Conference of Party Secretaries held in November, 1960.

The confidential source utilized is NY 2362-S*.

It is pointed out that, on occasion, the added security of the blackboard was used and the informant was unable to obtain complete details and full continuity of JACKSON'S report.

The Bureau's attention is directed to the fact that information concerning the Moscow Conference reported on by JACKSON was previously furnished by CG 5824-S* and submitted to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

This memorandum has been classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from a source, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 9)(100-3-81)(RM)
(1 - 100-47736)(JAMES JACKSON)

② - Chicago (Encls. 2)(INFO)(RM)
(1 - 134-46)

1 - NY (100-16785)(JAMES JACKSON)(415)

1 - NY (100-86624)(415)

JAC:KMD.

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FBI - CHICAGO	

Kearney
Hansen MW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (134-46)

DATE: 1/6/61

FROM : SA John E. Keating

☐ CI ☒ SI

SUBJECT: Cg SF24-S*

☐ PCI ☐ PSI

Dates of Contact <u>1/4; 5: 6/61</u>	
Titles and File #s on which contacted <u>Solo IS-C 134-46 Sub B</u>	
Purpose and results of contact: <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Positive	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Personal Data <u>G 5824-J met in the Palmer House</u> <u>with SA Richard Hansen.</u> <u>12-14</u> </div> <div> Rating <u>EXCELLENT</u> Coverage <u>INTERNATIONAL</u> <u>COMMUNIST movement</u> </div> </div>	

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URGENT 1-11-61 3-17 PM HMC

TO SAC, CHICAGO /134-46/

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /66-6989/ 1P

CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S. NY SIX NINE FOUR DASH S ADVISED ON JANUARY ELEVEN, SIXTY ONE, THAT PURSUANT TO TELEPHONIC REQUEST FROM FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S ON JANUARY TEN, SIXTY ONE, HE INQUIRED FROM GUS HALL WHETHER IT WAS NECESSARY THAT CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S COME TO NEW YORK CITY IMMEDIATELY. HALLS REPLY WAS, QUOTE TELL HIM HE DOES NOT HAVE TO COME IN NOW UNQUOTE.

END AND ACK PLS

OK FBI CG CB

TU DISCOV

Handwritten signature/initials

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JAN 11 1961	
FBI - CHICAGO	

CITY Chicago, IllinoisDATE January 12, 1961Request of Special Agent in Charge, FBI, ChicagoTwo Hundred and Fifty - - dollars, and no - - - - - cents,(\$ 250.00), which money is to be paid by me on January 13, 1961to CG 5824-S* as an advance for expenses for a trip to New York City starting on or about 1/14/61 for ten days.for information concerning the case entitled Communist Party, USA (100-2398)and related cases.Signed: John E. Keating

Special Agent

Authority (date) Cg let 9/30/58 and Buairtel 10/11/58 authorizing an advance of up to \$250.00 for each trip of CG 5824-S* to New York City.

Period Covered by Payment _____

S-2

Cry

Authorization Checked _____

Check Number _____

Receipts Received _____

Voucher Prepared _____

Item

18

Approved:

J. H. Galen

SAC

Informant's File No.

134-46- 2193

Date of Actual Payment _____ By Whom _____

JEK
(2)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 12 1961	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Keating Jan

CITY Chicago, IllinoisDATE January 12, 1961Request of Special Agent in Charge, FBI, ChicagoFive Hundred - - - - - dollars, and no - - - - - cents,(\$ 500.00), which money is to be paid by me on January 13, 1961to CG 5824-S*for information concerning the case entitled Solo, IS-C (134-46 Sub B);CPUSA (100-2398) and related cases.Signed: John E. Keating
Special AgentCg let 9/12/60, approved by the Bureau 9/22/60 authorizing
Authority (date) payments up to \$1,000 per month effective 10/1/60.Period Covered by Payment January 1, 1961 through January 15, 1961.

S-2

Authorization Checked ECheck Number 437Receipts Received 1/13/61Voucher Prepared 1/19/61Item 19

Approved:

J H Gales
SAC

Informant's File No.

134-46--2194

Date of Actual Payment _____ By Whom _____

JEK
(2)

JAN 12 1961

File - Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 2-29-60)

File 134-46 Date _____
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending

☐ Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

2195 Skipped in serialization

Mr. Gray
[Signature]

Employee

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Employee

Location

FBI

Date: 1/13/61

Transmit the following in

IN CODE IN FULL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via

TELETYPEURGENT

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7665) AND SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (134-46)

CG FIVE EIGHT TWO FOUR DASH S. CAPTIONED INFORMANT PLANS TO DEPART CHICAGO FOR NEW YORK CITY ON AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT THREE NINE TWO AT FIVE P.M., JANUARY THIRTEEN, INSTANT. INFORMANT PLANS TO BE IN NEW YORK CITY APPROXIMATELY TEN DAYS AND WILL ATTEND MEETINGS INCLUDING THAT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA.

JEK
JEK:ntb
(1)

Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

Approved: *JH*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

11:40 P M

Per

gy

134-46-2196

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-340711)

1/17/61

SAC, NEW YORK (134-91A)

NY 694-S*
CO 5824-S*

The financial statements for the cover company for the year 1960 are submitted. The financial statements include a Profit and Loss Statement, a Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1960, a Cash Statement as well as details of the expenses incurred during the fourth quarter of 1960. The cash statement includes an accounting for cash for the year 1960 as well as the fourth quarter of 1960.

The Profit and Loss Statement reflects a gross profit of \$1,002.79, expenses of \$7,319.09 and a net loss for 1960 of \$6,316.30. The merchandise inventory is computed at cost price. Loans Payable of \$5,000.00 represent the money advanced by the Bureau to the cover company for the year 1960.

The next report will be submitted on or about April 15, 1961.

NY 694-S* continues to spend approximately two hours per day on cover company business without hindering his activities on behalf of the Bureau.

3-Bureau (100-340711) (RM)
(1-61-7665)

2 [redacted] (RM)

(1-134-46)

1-NY 66-6989 (ADM) (41)

1-NY 134-91A (ADM) (41)

ACB/PJS:uno
(3)

134-46-2197

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JAN 19 1961	
FBI - CHICAGO	

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Hansen

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NY 134-91A

Profit and Loss Statement
for Period 1/1/60 to 12/31/60

Sales	\$2,429.97	
Less: Returns	<u>112.60</u>	
Net Sales		\$2,317.37
Cost of Goods Sold:		
Inventory, 1/1/60	\$ 772.83	
Purchases	<u>995.20</u>	
Goods Available for Sale	\$1,768.03	
Less: Inventory, 12/31/60	<u>454.10</u>	
Cost of Goods Sold		\$1,314.50
Gross Profit		<u>\$1,002.79</u>
Less: Expenses		
Depreciation Expense	\$ 42.33	
Office Supplies	30.03	
Freight & Postage - Sales	108.16	
Freight & Postage - Purchases	45.21	
Advertising	3,455.20	
Sales Promotion	311.26	
Salaries - Chicago	1,625.00	
Rent - Chicago	1,007.23	
Phones - Chicago	407.79	
Accounting fees	200.00	
State Taxes - Illinois	<u>6.83</u>	
Total Expenses		<u>7,319.09</u>
Net Loss - 1960		<u><u>\$6,316.30</u></u>

Balance Sheet
as of December 31, 1960

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 43.99	
Merchandise Inventory	454.10	
Furniture & Fixtures - Depreciated	300.90	
Accounts Receivable	<u>14.90</u>	
Total Assets		<u><u>\$ 893.97</u></u>

NY 134-91A

LIABILITIES

Loans Payable

\$5,000.00

CAPITAL

Capital 1/1/60

\$2,215.27

Less: Loss - 1960

6,316.30

Deficit - 1960

-4,101.03

Total Liabilities & Capital

\$ 898.07

Cash Account

For the Year 1960:
January 1, 1960 -
December 31, 1960

For the 4th Quarter:
October 1, 1960 -
December 31, 1960

Cash Balance - Beginning	\$1,019.08	\$1,337.40
Accounts Receivable Paid		357.45
Sales	\$2,429.97	\$ 520.23
Less: Sales Returns	112.60	74.75
Accounts Receivable	<u>14.90</u>	<u>2,302.47</u>
Loans Payable	5,000.00	445.43
Total Available Cash	<u>\$8,321.55</u>	<u>\$2,140.33</u>
Less: Disbursements:		
Office Supplies	\$ 30.03	\$ 16.28
Freight & Postage - Sales	133.16	44.94
Purchases	995.80	374.23
Freight & Postage - Purchases	45.21	31.10
Advertising	3,455.20	610.00
Sales Promotion	311.23	87.17
Salaries - Chicago	1,625.00	375.00
Rent - Chicago	1,007.23	249.33
Phones - Chicago	407.79	101.72
Accounting Fees	200.00	200.00
State Taxes - Illinois	<u>6.83</u>	<u>1.52</u>
Total Disbursed	<u>8,272.56</u>	<u>2,091.34</u>
Cash Balance 12/31/60	<u>\$ 48.99</u>	<u>\$ 48.99</u>

NY 134-91A

Detail of Expenses

Office Supplies

Stationery - Chicago 10/31	\$ 7.63
Stationery - Chicago 11/30	4.15
Stationery - Chicago 12/30	4.50
	<u>\$16.28</u>

Freight & Postage - Sales

Parcel Post	\$ 4.50
Postage 10/1 to 10/30	6.24
Postage 11/1 to 12/31	16.40
Freight & Express Charges	15.20
Express Charges	2.60
	<u>\$44.94</u>

Freight & Postage - Purchases

Parcel Post 11/1 to 12/31	<u>\$31.10</u>
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Advertising

American Artist, September Issue	\$200.00
American Artist, October Issue (Christmas Buyers Guide)	210.00
American Artist, November Issue	200.00
	<u>\$610.00</u>

Sales Promotion

Oct. 28 Mailings - American Artist Xmas Guide list of schools - Posting & Insertions	\$ 52.06
Nov. 30 Mailings - Catholic Monthly Xmas greeting for Projecto-Stand #203 Postage & Insertions	14.46
Dec. 15 Mailings from office plus Sales Letter of 10/23	1.90
Dec. 17 Rubber stamp: return name & address for replies	3.75
Dec. 18 Placard distribution - university stores 300 mailings - Klippinger College List	15.00
	<u>\$ 87.17</u>

NY 134-91A

Salaries - Chicago



10/3/60
11/1/60
12/1/60

\$125.00
125.00
125.00
\$375.00

b6
b7C

Rent - Chicago

October
November
December

\$ 83.11
83.11
83.11
\$249.33

Phones - Chicago

Answering Phone Service 10/2
Telephone bill 10/20
Answering Phone Service 11/1
Telephone bill 11/11
Answering Phone Service 12/1 (Increased rate for
service rendered)
Telephone bill 12/18

\$ 10.00
25.90
10.00
23.22
12.75
19.85
\$101.72

Accounting Fee

For the year, 1960

\$200.00

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-351868)

1/17/61

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15026)

VLADIMIR B. BARKOVSKY
IS - R

ReBulet, 5/10/60,
NYlet, 5/24/60, and
Rep of SA JOSEPH F. SPRINGER, 11/29/60, at NY.

Subject is a Soviet National employed as Counselor and Advisor for the Soviet Delegation to the UN, and is a known Soviet Intelligence Agent. Subject last departed the US on 11/1/60, for vacation in the USSR and returned to the US on 12/23/60.

Referenced Bulet requested the NYO to review the position it had taken since 1/19/60, of essentially no fisur of subject and Bulet further requested analysis and recommendations concerning fisur of subject.

Referenced NYlet reflected that it was contemplated subject would depart the US on vacation in June or July, 1960, and noted that upon subject's return to the US he be afforded spot fisur coverage.

In view of subject's return to the US from vacation in the USSR, on 12/23/60, it is recommended subject be afforded spot fisur coverage. Regarding scheduled meets with highly placed confidential informants, no fisur of subject will be conducted ten days prior or subsequent to such meets, UACB.

- 3 - Bureau (100-351868) (RM)
 (1 - 100-428091) (Solo. IS-C)
① - Chicago (134-46) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-134637) (Solo ; IS-C)
1 - New York (65-15026)

JFS:pha
(6)

134-46-2198

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JAN 19 1961	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Leahy *Hansen* *Rust*